

the KUROSAGI come

里聲

delivery service

宅配便

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

### STAFF A



Psychic 「イタコ]: 死体との対話

#### STAFF B



Dowsing 「ダウジング]: 死体の捜索

#### STAFF C



Hacking [ハッキング]:情報の収集

YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!



## 黒鷺死体宅配便

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service



story EIJI OTSUKA

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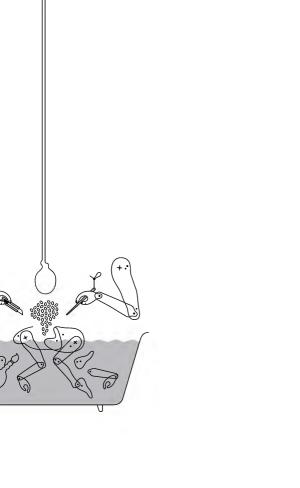
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lettering and touch-up



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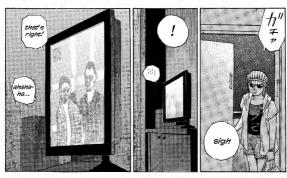
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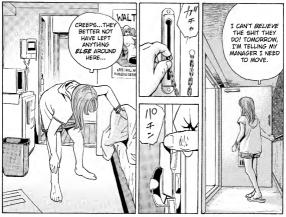




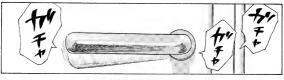


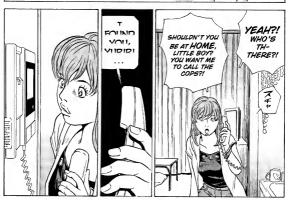


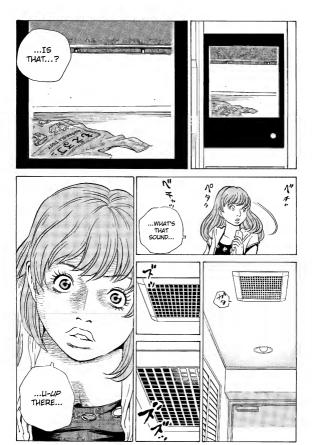


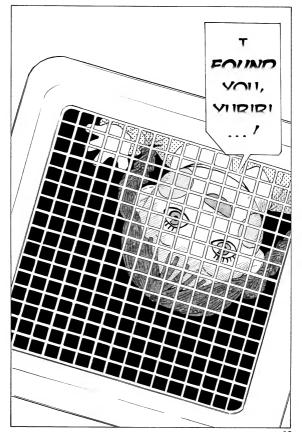






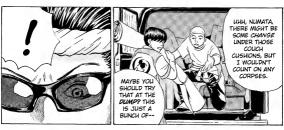














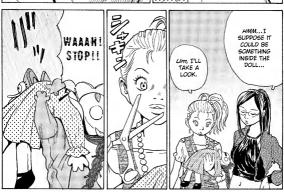






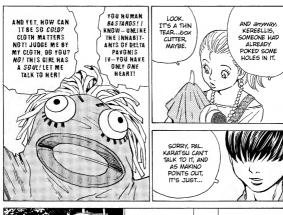


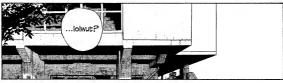








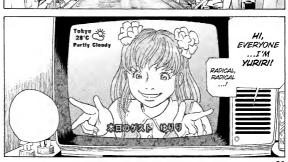




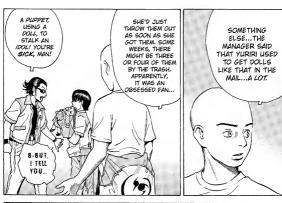






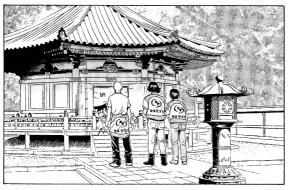






















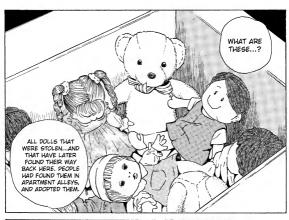


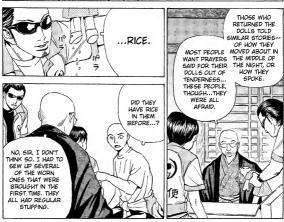








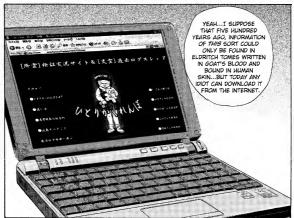




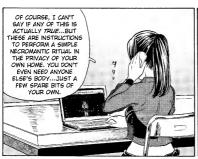






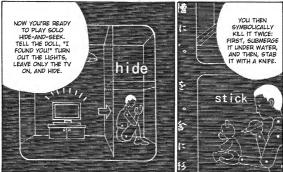


1st delivery: key to an apartment-the end















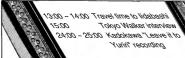




I FIGURED YOU'D
ASK THAT, SO I
ALREADY MAILED
YOU YURIRI'S
SCHEDULE FOR
THE DAY. NOW
IT'S YOUR
SCHEDULE,
TOO.



SASAKI, IS THERE ANY WAY YOU CAN GET A HOLD OF YURIRI?



...THANK YOU.















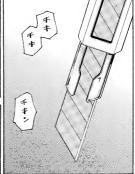




















































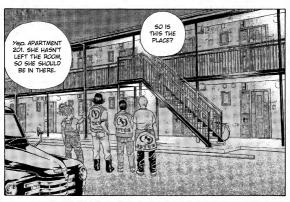




















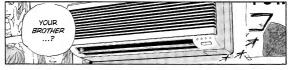




















I...I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT ELSE TO D-DO...YOU CAN SEE HOW M-MUCH HE LOVED HER. Y-YOU KNOW, SHE'D ALWAYS TALK ABOUT THE STUPFED ANIMALS ON H-HER BED...











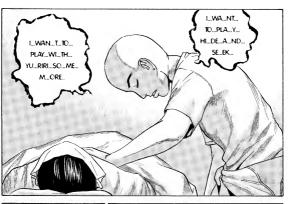


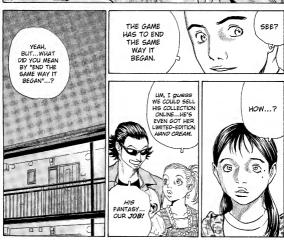
um...50, WAS IT THE SHOCK OF DOLLS SENT BACK TO HIM. OR BEING CALLED AN otaku...?

















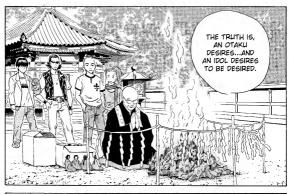






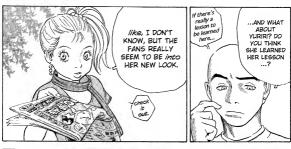
















2nd delivery: a lonely singing doll-the end



























THAT?







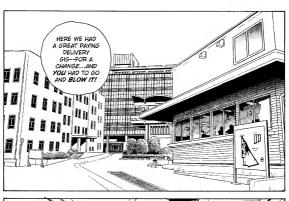
























I MAS
THINNING ABOUT
SOMETHING...F A
RIDING BODY WAS
LOOKING FOR ITS
HEAD, DOES THAT
MEAN A RIDING
HEAD...





## "THE PEEPING HEAD"?!

## 865]「首だけ覗き魔」スレ[18]

名前·名無しの幽霊…:2007 09 28(金)11:05:22 ID.gdiom このスレは「首だけ覗き魔」についての情報を交換するスレです。 過去のスレッド「首だけ覗き魔」スレ[1~17]は、過去スレ倉庫から 閲覧してください。過去スレ倉庫htpt www.kubidakenozokima.jp.hmtl



OH, AND THERE'S SOME VIDEO FOOTAGE AS WELL.



YOU THINK THOSE PREDATORS SPEND ALL THEIR TIME TRYING TO NUMAN WITH THE HUNT YOU DUDES DOWN? HELL, NO. ADVANCED TECH-THEY'RE A MONG NOLDGY WISELY. YOU...UNSEEN... WHACKING IT TO

TTAPPEARED IN THE LOCKER ROOM OF A LOCAL WOMEN'S SPA ... HMM. ATLAST, A SENSE TO USE















NEEDS A CAR? THESE BOOTS ARE MADE FOR WALKING! AND THAT'S JUST WHAT THEY'LL DO!



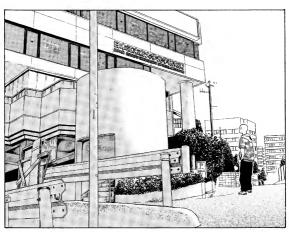










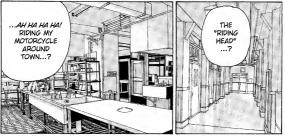


















SHIROW'S
CLEYER, BUT HE
FORGETS ONE
CRUICUL THING! IF
YOU CAN DRAW A
HOT BABE LIKE
THAT, THE LAST
THING YOU WANT
TO DO IS MAKE
HER INVISIBLE!

...I THINK
YOU'RE
SUPPOSED TO
SAY, "LIKE IN
SHIROW
MASAMUNE'S
GHOST IN THE
SHELL."

VK YEAH! LIKE
IN YASUHIRO
D TO NAKANISHI'S
OH! INVISIBLE
N MAN, RIGHT!?





YOU SEE THAT LAPTOP?
THE CAMERA'S PILACED
TO SHOW EXACTLY
WHAT'S BEHIND THE
SCREEN, AS IF THE
SCREEN WERE A
WINDOW...N OTHER
WORDS, IF IT WEREN'T
THERE AT ALL. IT'S THE
PRINCIPLE BEHIND
OPTICAL CAMOUFLAGE...
I'M SURE YOU'VE SEEN
IT IN MANGA.



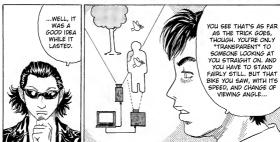


LET ME SHOW YOU.













YEAH, BUT
WE STILL
DON'T PAVE
A CLIENT.

IT'S GOOD
NEWS, RIGHT?
I MEAN, IF IT
WERE A LIVING
DLIDE WEARING
THAT SLIIT, WE'D
HAVE NO
CLIENT...









































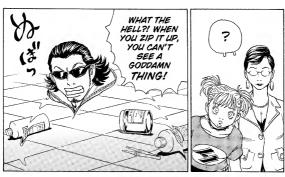




TH...E..UNI...VER...SITY'S...
OPTI...CAL...
CAM...OUFLA...GE...
RE...SEARCH...I...
SUS...PECT...ITS...
GET...TING...GRAN...TS...
FRO...M...DE...FENSE...
CON...TRACT...ORS...















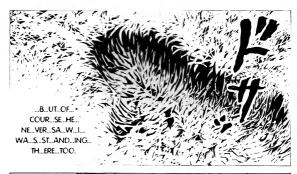






I...TH...OUGHT...
ID...BET...TER...
Z...IP...IT...UP...
BU...T...HE...
BACK...ED...TOO...
CLO...SE...INT...O..
MY...SP...ACE...

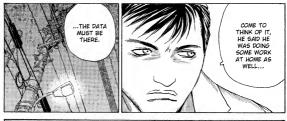


















































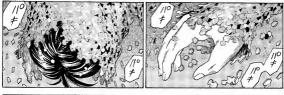








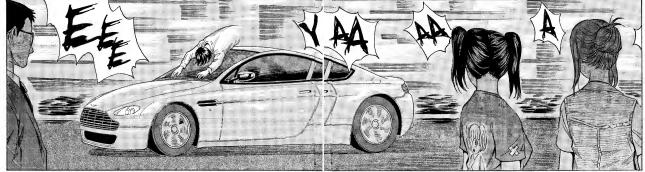




























THAT SUPPOSED

TO BE AN

ALIEN

ATTEMPT

AT HUMOR?

S-SORRY.

THAT

W-WASN'T

ME!

HE WAS A

LIKE HIM.



I EVEN

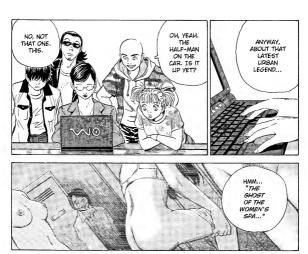
INCLUDED HIS

COPY OF OH!

INVISIBLE MAN,

SO HE WOULD

HAVE NO REGRETS.





4th delivery: tears that disappear into the sand-the end



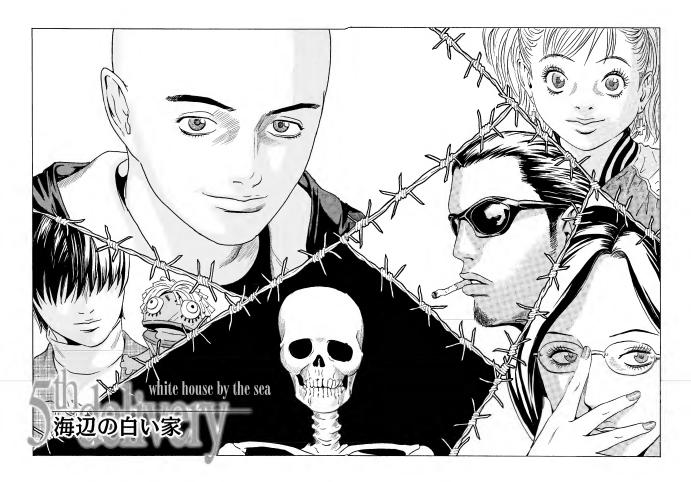


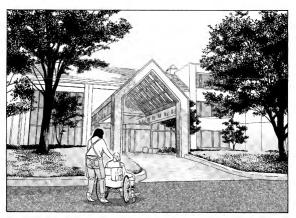














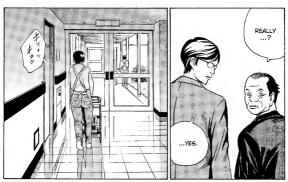


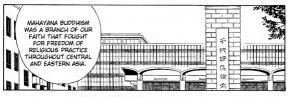










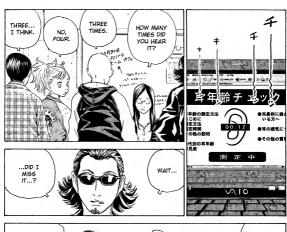






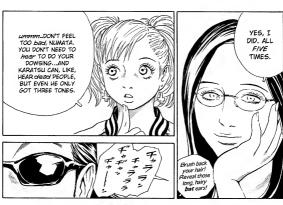






























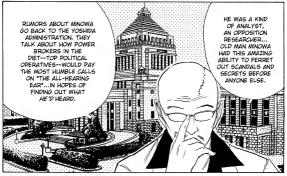
HE HAD NO
RELATIVES, AND
NO ADDRESS
OTHER THAN
THIS ONE. HIS
BODY IS
MISSING.













THAT WAS PART
OF HIS MYSTIQUE.
HE NEVER TOOK
MONEY FOR HIS
INFORMATION. HE
WASN'T FOR SALE,
SO HE COULDN'T
BE BOUGHT. HE'D
EITHER TELL YOU,
OR HE WOULDN'T.

IF HE WAS SUCH AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INTELLIGENCE, WASN'T HE RICH?

HOLD ON A
SECOND...WHAT
WOULD SUCH A
BIGWIG--PARDON
ME FOR SAYING
THIS--BE DOING
IN A PUBLIC
CARE FACILITY?

































5th delivery: white house by the sea-the end

## 加工 ある事情 VCI y a certain situation





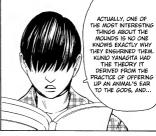




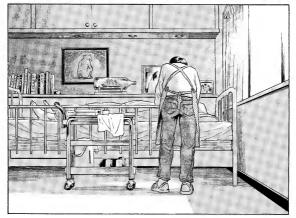
























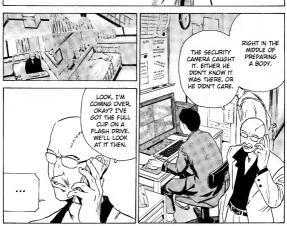


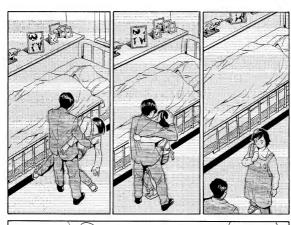












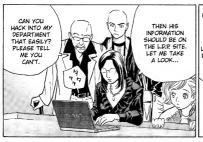






















LIES.

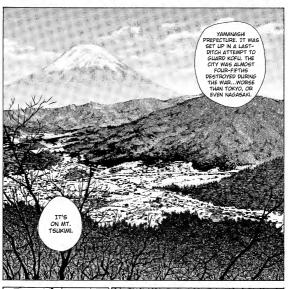








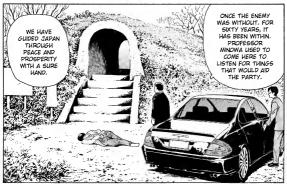






















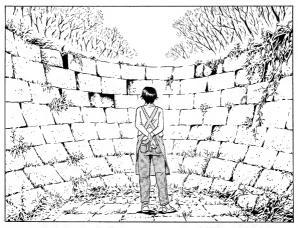


















6th delivery: a certain situation—the end



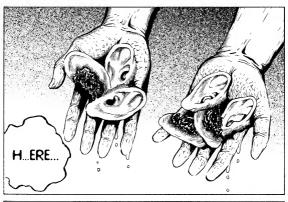






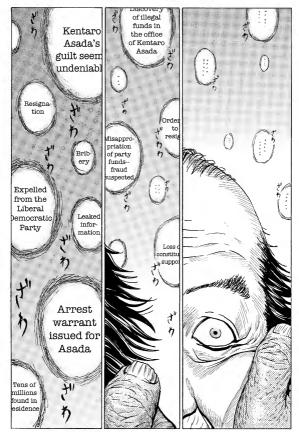










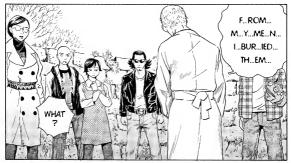






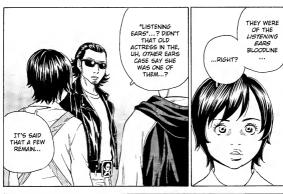


















































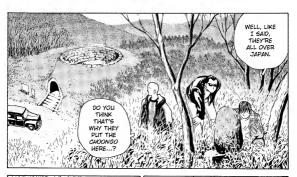










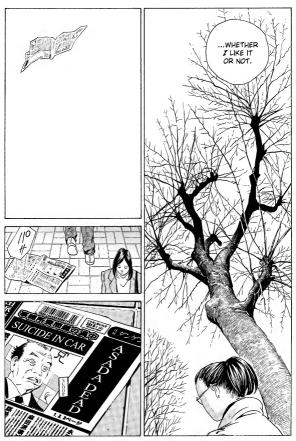






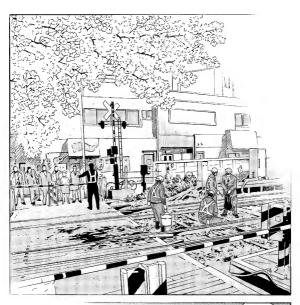






7th delivery: what lies after the dream-the end

























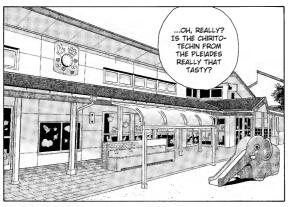


OKAY...OKBY. SO HOW DO I GET TO SAKURA PARK PRESCHOOL?





















YOU UNGRATEFUL LITTLE PUNKS! HEY I WISH / COULD HAVE LAZED BACK AND ENJOYED SOME GOOD VARIETY ENTERTAIN-MENTWHENT WAS A KID!



















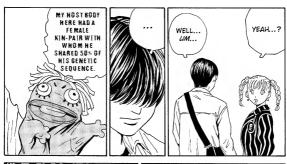




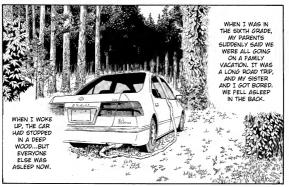






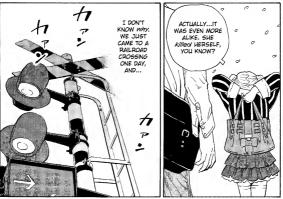










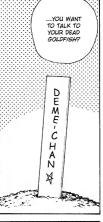


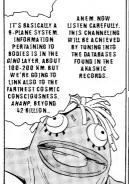






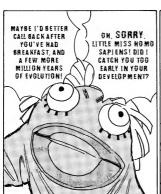






















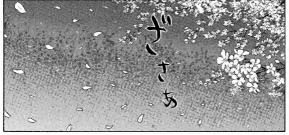


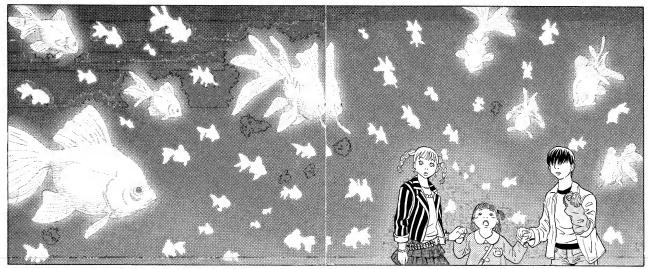




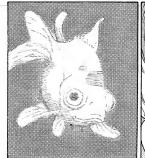


































8th delivery: my sadness—the end continued in the kurosagi corpse delivery service vol. 10

### the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

## 黒鷺死体宅配便

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# **DISJECTA MEMBRA**

SOUND FX GLOSSARY AND NOTES ON KUROSAGI VOL. 9 BY TOSHIFUMI YOSHIDA introduction and additional comments by the editor

TO INCREASE YOUR ENJOYMENT of the distinctive Japanese visual style of this manga, we've included a guide to the sound effects (or "FX") used in this manga. It is suggested the reader not constantly consult this glossary as they but regard it as through. supplemental information, in the manner of footnotes, or perhaps one of those nutritional supplements, the kind that's long and difficult to swallow. If you want to imagine it being read aloud by Osaka. after the manner of her lecture to Sakaki on hemorrhoids in episode five of Azumanga Dajoh, please go right ahead. In either Yuki Matsuoka or Kira Vincent-Davis's voice—Llike them both

Japanese, like English, did not object the system, but instead borrowed and modified the system used by the then-dominant cultural power in its part of the world. We still call the letters we use to write English today the "Roman" alphabet, for the simple reason that about 1,600 years ago, the earliest English speakers, living on the frontier of the Roman Empire, began to use the same letters the Romans used for their Latin language to write out English.

Around that very same time, on the other side of the planet, Japan, like England, was another example of an island civilization lying across the sea from a great empire—in this case, that of China. Likewise, the Japanese borrowed from the Chinese writing system, which then, as now, consisted of thousands of complex symbols—today in China officially referred to in the Roman alphabet as hanzi, but which the Japanese pronounce as kanji. For example, all the Japanese characters you see on the front cover of

The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service—
the seven which make up the original title and the four each which make up the creators' names—are examples of kanji. Of course, all of them were hanzi first—although the Japanese did also invent some original kanji of their own, just as new hanzi have been created over the centuries as Chinese evolved.

(Note that whereas both "kanii" and "hanzi" are examples of foreign words written in Roman letters, "kanji" gives English speakers a fairly good idea of how the Japanese word is really pronounced-khan-gee-whereas "hanzi" does not-in Mandarin Chinese it sounds something like n-tsuh. The reason is fairly simple: whereas the most commonly used method of writing Japanese in Roman letters, the Hepburn system, was developed by a native English speaker, the most commonly used method of writing Chinese in Roman letters, called the Pinyin system, was developed by native Mandarin speakers. In fact Pinyin was developed to help teach Mandarin pronunciation to speakers of other Chinese dialects: unlike Hepburn, it was not intended as a learning tool for English speakers per se, and hence has no particular obligation to "make sense" to English speakers or, indeed, to users of the many other languages spelled with the Roman alphabet.)

Whereas the various dialects of Chinese are written entirely in hanzi, it is impractical to render the Japanese language entirely in them. To compare once more, English is a notoriously difficult language in which to spell properly, and this is in part because it uses an alphabet designed for another language. Latin, whose sounds are different

(this is, of course, putting aside the fact the sounds of both languages experienced change over time). The challenges the Japanese faced in using the Chinese writing system for their own language were even greater, for whereas spoken English and Latin are at least from a common language family, spoken Japanese is unrelated to any of the various dialects of spoken Chinese. The complicated writing system the Japanese evolved represents and adjustment to these great differences.

When the Japanese borrowed hanzi to become kanii, what they were getting was a way to write out (remember, they already had ways to say) their vocabulary. Nouns, verbs, many adjectives, the names of places and people-that's what kanji are used for, the fundamental data of the written language. The practical use and processing of that "data"-its grammar and pronunciation—is another matter entirely. Because spoken Japanese neither sounds nor functions like Chinese, the first work-around tried was a system called manyogana, where individual kanji were picked to represent certain syllables in Japanese. A similar method is still used in Chinese today to spell out foreign names; companies and individuals often try to choose hanzi for this purpose that have an auspicious, or at least not insulting, meaning. As you will also observe in Kurosagi and elsewhere, the meaning behind the characters that make up a personal name are an important literary element of Japanese as well.

The commentary in Katsuya Terada's The Monkey King (also available from Dark Horse, and also translated by Toshifumi Yoshida) notes the importance that not only Chinese, but also Indian culture had on Japan at this time in history—particularly, through Buddhism. Just as in Western history at this time, religious communities in Asia were associated with learning, as priests and monks were more likely to be literate than other groups in society. It is believed

the Northeast Indian Siddham script studied by Kukai (died 835 AD), founder of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism, inspired him to create the solution for writing Japanese still used today. Kukai is credited with the idea of taking the manyogana and making shorthand versions of them—which are now known simply as kana. The improvement in efficiency was dramatic: a kanji previously used to represent a sound, that might have taken a dozen strokes to draw, was now replaced by a kana that took three or four.

Unlike the original kanji they were based on, the new kana had only a sound meaning. And unlike the thousands of kanji, there are only 46 kana, which can be used to spell out any word in the Japanese language, including the many ordinarily written with kanji (Japanese keyboards work on this principle). The same set of 46 kana is written two different ways depending on its intended use: cursive style, hiragana, and block style, katakana. Naturally, sound FX in manga are almost always written out using kana.

Kana works somewhat differently than the Roman alphabet. For example, while there are separate kana for each of the five vowels (the Japanese order is not A-E-I-O-U as in English, but A-I-U-E-O), there are, except for n, no separate kana for consonants (the middle n in the word ninia illustrates this exception). Instead. kana work by grouping together consonants with vowels: for example, there are five kana for sounds starting with k, depending on which vowel follows it-in Japanese vowel order, they go KA, KI, KU, KE, KO, The next set of kana begins with s sounds. so SA, SHI, SU, SE, SO, and so on. You will observe this kind of consonant-vowel pattern in the FX listings for Kurosagi Vol. 9 below.

Katakana are generally used for manga sound FX, but on occasion hiragana are used instead. This is commonly done when the sound is one associated with a human body, but can be a subtler aesthetic choice by the artist as well. In *Kurosagi* 

Vol. 9 you can see an example on 37.2, with the BUBAAA of Yurin spitting, which in hiragana style is written ぶばあつ. Note its more cursive appearance compared to the other FX. If it had been written in katakana style, it would look like ブパアツ.

To see how to use this glossary, take an example from page 6: "6.1 FX: ZAAAAAA—sound of pouring rain." 6.1 means the FX is the one on page 6, in panel 1. ZAAAAAA is the sound these kana—#777777—literally stand for. After the dash comes an explanation of what the sound represents (in some cases, like this, it will be less obvious than others). Note that in cases where there are two or more different sounds in a single panel, an extra number is used to differentiate them from right to left; or, in cases where right and left are less clear, in clockwise order.

The use of kana in these FX also illustrates another aspect of written Japanese-its flexible reading order. For example, the way you're reading the pages and panels of this book in general-going from right to left, and from top to bottom-is similar to the order in which Japanese is also written in most forms of print: books, magazines, and newspapers. However, some of the FX in Kurosagi (and manga in general) read left to right. This kind of flexibility is also to be found on Japanese web pages. which usually also read left to right. In other words, Japanese doesn't simply read "the other way" from English; the Japanese themselves are used to reading it in several different directions.

As might be expected, some FX "sound" short, and others "sound" long. Manga represent this in different ways. One of many instances of "short sounds" in *Kurosagi* Vol. 9 is 7.5's PASA—/\ff"). Note the small "\mathcal{Y} mark it has at the end, which stands for the sound "tsu." In hiragana, such as 37.2, it looks like "\mathcal{Y}. The half-size "tsu" seen at the end of FX like this means the sound is the kind which stops or

cuts off suddenly; that's why 7.5 and 37.2 are written as PASA and BUBAAAA, and not PASATSU and BUBAAATSU—you don't pronounce the "tsu" when used this way. Note the small "tsu" has another occasional use *inside*, rather than at the end, of a particular FX, where it indicates a doubling of the consonant sound that follows it.

There are three different ways you may see "long sounds"-where a vowel sound is extended-written out as FX. One is with an ellipsis, as in 91.5's GOSO. Another is with an extended line, as in 114.1's CHIII CHII KIII KII. Still another is by simply repeating a vowel several times. as in 59.1's OOOO. You will note that the CHIII CHII KIII KIIs in 114.1 each have a "tsu" at their end, suggesting an elongated sound that's suddenly cut off: the methods may be combined within a single FX. As a visual element in manga, FX are an art rather than a science, and are used in a less rigorous fashion than kana are in standard written Japanese.

The explanation of what the sound represents may sometimes be surprising, but every culture "hears" sounds differently. Note that manga FX do not even necessarily represent literal sounds. Such "mimetic" words, which represent an imagined sound, or even a state of mind, are called gitaigo in Japanese. Like the onomatopoeic giseigo (the words used to represent literal sounds-i.e., most FX in this glossary are classed as giseigo), they are also used in colloquial speech and writing. A Japanese, for example, might say that something bounced by saving PURIN. or talk about eating by saving MUGU MUGU. It's something like describing chatter in English by saving "vadda vadda vadda" instead

One important last note: all these spelledout kana vowels should be pronounced as they are in Japanese: A as ah, I as eee, U as ooh, E as eh, and O as oh.

2.1 The translator notes that all the chapter titles in Volume 9 are

songs by Asami Kobayashi. She was active as a singer, actor, and model starting in the 1970s, until she retired in 1991. The title to the second chapter gets a little complicated. In the original Japanese, it is "Yume miru shanson ningyoo" (that's a long "ohhh" sound on the end, of course, rather than "oooh"), which literally translates to "the chanson doll that dreams" (chanson meaning song in French). This was a Japanese-language cover sung by France Gall of her own Frenchlanguage original song, "Poupée de cire, poupée de son" ("doll of wax, doll of bran"-bran being a filling used in France for dolls: compare to the rice used in this story) that won the Eurovision Song Contest in 1965. French pop was, well, popular enough in Japan then (vou'll recall that in Masculin. féminin, Chantal Goya mentions she's climbing the Japanese charts) to warrant the cover: Gall also recorded versions in German and Italian Various artists have covered it in other languages. The song itself was written for Gall by l'creep le plus extraordinaire Serge Gainsbourg (and as a manga fan, the editor is no longer sure how he means that) The original French version has also been covered by The Arcade Fire and Belle and Sebastian, But "A Lonely Singing Doll" is used as the title here as this was the name of the English version, covered (also in 1965) by the UK singer Twinkle (whose own single "Golden Lights" you may possibly know from The Smiths' cover of it on Louder Than Bombs. And this is only the first note in "Disiecta Membra."

- I love the fact that this is a doll version of Kereellis, who is, of course, in everyday life, a puppet.
- **6.1 FX: ZAAAAA**—sound of pouring rain
- **6.2 FX/balloon: WillilN**—sound of elevator rising
- elevator rising **6.3 FX: KA KA**—sound of heels
- **6.4 FX/balloon: PI**—turning off mobile phone
- 7.1 FX: GACHA—sound of a door opening
- 7.4 FX/balloon: PACHI—light switch being flipped
- 7.5 FX/balloon: PASA—sound of hair falling down out of hat
- 8.1 FX/balloon: KII—door creaking open
- 8.4 FX: PUKA PUKA—sound of doll floating/bobbing
- 8.5 FX: PUKA PUKA—sound of doll floating/bobbing. Note the retractable cover on the bathtub, intended to keep heat in and suds out (one washes outside the tub in Japan before soaking a clean body—in America, we just throw a little more chlorine in the hot tub).
  - 9.1 FX: DOSHA—wet thud as trash bag hits ground
- 9.3 She actually said wota no fan; that she hates the "wota" kind of fan. It's been an affectation the last few years in Japan, especially on the image forum 2chan, to spell otaku-normally written オタク. o-ta-ku-as ヲタク, or wo-ta-ku. This was possibly inspired—or perhaps reflective of-Hideaki Anno's 2006 decision to spell the new Evangelion movies ヱヴァン ゲリヲン. which is romanized as Wevangeliwon. This risks making Anno sound like Kim Jong-II in Team America: World Police, but

you will be relieved to hear it's still pronounced "Evangelion." just as wota and wotaku are still pronounced "ota" and "otaku." The effect is a little like the way one might choose in English to use the old-fashioned spelling phantasy for fantasy (as used, for example, in the game Phantasy Star). The we ("weh") sound has not actually existed in Japanese for centuries (English, too, used to sound quite different centuries ago: anyone who's ever heard The Canterbury Tales will be reminded of the Swedish Chef from The Muppet Show), and by the early twentieth century the kana for we had simply become a redundant form of e ("eh"), so it was officially discarded in the orthographic reforms following WWII. The wo ("woh") sound does still exist in dialect, although generally speaking it has the same value as o ("oh"), and in fact as early as 1996 Evangelion was spelling its famous bishie's name Kaworu. even though, yeah, yeah, it's just pronounced "Kah-oh-roo." Bear it in mind when you read Neon Genesis Evangelion: The Shinii Ikari Raising Project, also from Dark Horse, and one of those love comedies Numata is so apprehensive towards. Even a non-otaku (are there any left?) may be familiar with this kind of usage from Clint Eastwood's much-acclaimed recent film Letters from Iwo Jima: the Iwo is pronounced "ee-oh," not "ee-woh," but seeing as how it was WWII that made the place famous, it is the old romanization of Iwo Jima rather than the postwar lo Jima that has remained in the popular mind.

FX/balloon: GACHA—placing door chain

- 9.6 FX/balloon: PACHIN—locking deadbolt
- 10.1 FX: PINPOON—doorbell sound
- 10.2 FX: PINPOON PINPOON PINPOON—doorbell sounds
- 10.3.1 FX/balloon: GACHA—jigglingdoor-handle sound
- 10.3.2 FX/balloon: GACHA—jigglingdoor-handle sound
- 10.3.3 FX/balloon: GACHA—jiggling-door-handle sound
- 10.4 FX/balloon: SUCHA—picking up phone
- 11.3 FX: BECHA PATA BECHA—
  sound of something moving with
  a wet squishing sound
- 11.4 FX/balloon: GATA—sound of grate rattling
- 11.5 FX: ZU—sound of something sliding along
- 11.6 FX: ZU ZU—sound of something sliding along
- 14.5 FX: SUCHA—taking out pendulum
- 15.3 FX: HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging back and forth
- 16.3 FX/balloon: HYUN HYUN pendulum swinging
- 17.2 FX/balloon: SU—touching doll
- 17.5 FX: SHAKIN—pair of scissors opening up
- 17.6 FX: BA—grabbing doll
- 18.1.1 FX/black: SA—Makino reaching for doll
- **18.1.2 FX/white: GURIN**—Yata's body twisting out of the way
- 18.3.1 FX/top: GU-Makino tugging
- **18.3.2 FX/bottom: GUGUGU**—puppet tugging
- 18.4 FX: BABII—doll tearing
- 18.5 FX/balloon: ZAAAA—sound of rice pouring out

- 20.4 Actually she said raiikaru, raiikaru! By spelling raii in katakana and karu in hiragana, the original dialogue makes the English word radical into a trendy-sounding Japanese verb, taking advantage of the fact aru is a verb ending (one of several in Japanese). Dark Horse Director of Asian Licensing Michael Gombos points out that something comparable is done in Japanese by turning the English jealousy into jeraru, which can then, like rajikaru, be conjugated as if it were a Japanese verb for "to be jealous."
- 24.2 This is an unusual volume of Kurosagi, in that we run into something we rarely see in the story (in fact, we haven't seen it in the main story since vol. 1)actual, you know, Buddhist priests. You may wonder why he gets a square title in English like Reverend, instead of something more cool you might associate with a Buddhist priest, like, say, Brother. But a term like Reverend is closer to what the sociology majors call unmarked, meaning it's seen as a default or normal. term, because Buddhism is a default or normal religion in Japan. Indeed, it's very common for Buddhist priests in America to call themselves Reverend: like most community religious leaders. they want to be seen as, well, a normal member of the community. Buddhism still has a somewhat exotic image in American culture (that is, outside the small percentage of Americans who are raised in it)—the words Buddhist priest call to mind a monk leaping into the air, or the Dalai Lama. Reverend calls to mind the guy who chews you out for having brought a copy of Trinity Blood

- to the youth retreat (I heard this anecdote at Kumoricon). But, as you may have noticed by now, being a Buddhist in Japan is like being a Baptist in the South. Except for minor differences in doctrine. I'd like to see the Kurosagi gang run into the wacky American versions of themselves, who went to Howard Payne University.
- 26.3 FX: PARA PARA—sound of rice grains falling out
- The doll-blessing temple portrayed 27.2 here is-vou guessed it-based on a real one. Setsuko Kamiya wrote in the October 15, 2006, issue of the Japan Times (eight months before the story appeared in Comic Charge magazine) about the annual prayer and burning ceremony, held September 25, at the Kivomizu Kannondo Temple in Tokyo's Ueno Park. The ceremony apparently evolved out of the practice of parents bringing their children to the temple for a blessing and leaving behind a doll at the temple to represent the child (or so that any bad influences would fall upon the doll, not the child). As time went on, this intersected with the Japanese love for dolls and figurines (an affection shared, of course, with many other cultures): people who didn't feel right about simply discarding such dolls started leaving them there alongside the dolls representing children.
  - 27.5 FX/balloon: JAN JYAKA JAN ring tone
  - 29.1 FX: TATA—sound of keys being tapped
- 31.5 Japan (like much of the world) uses a 24-hour clock, a system in the U.S. associated with the military. However, whereas "24:00" means

manight in oupun, mionaci
Gombos notes it's not uncommon
for Japanese schedules to give 1 AM
as "25:00," 2 AM as "26:00," etc.,
when events run into the early
morning hours. There's an
interesting philosophy here—
that time should be given as a
person experiences it; that if
they're still up at 1 AM, the day is
going into "overtime" for them.

midnight in Japan Michael

- 322 To paraphrase Chris Rock, idols love to not know shit. But I bet you wouldn't catch Shokotan acting the fool like this.
- 32.3 FX/balloon: VWOOON VWOOON—sound of cell phone vibrating
- 33.3 FX: KA KO—sound of footsteps
- 33 4 FX: PURAN-sound of doll dangling
- 33.6 FX: KO-footstep
- 34.1.1 FX/balloons: CHIKI CHIKIblade clicking out
- 34.1.2 FX/balloon: CHIKIN—blade clicking into place
- FX/balloons: ZAKU ZAKU-343 stabbing sound
- 34.4 FX/balloon: CHAPUN-sound of doll getting submerged
- FX/balloon: FU-sound of lights 34.6 turning off
- 34.7 FX/balloon: BATAN—door being closed
- 353 FX/balloon: KACHA-door being opened
- 35.4 FX/balloon: PATAN-door being closed
- 35.6.1 FX/balloon: PACHI-turning on lights
- 35.6.2 FX: PA PAA-fluorescent lights turning on

- FX/balloon: PICHOON—sound 36.1 of dripping faucet
- 36.2 FX/balloon: CHAPU-sound of an arm coming out of the water
- 36.3 FX/balloon: BISHA—soggv splashing sound
- 36.4 FX: NUCHARI BICHA—wet sloshing/splashing sound
- 37.1 FX: KURU—sound of Yuriri turning her head
- 37.2 FX: BUBAAA—spraying-water sound
- 37.3 FX: BISHA PICHA—sound of spray hitting doll
- FX/balloon: DOBICHA-sound 37.5 of doll hitting floor with a wet thud
- 38.1 FX: DOKA DOKA DOKA stomping sounds
- 38.2 FX/balloon: BAN-door being banged open
- 39.5 FX: GWOOOO—sound of the car.
- 40.2 FX/balloon: PI—hanging-up sound FX: KON KON-knock knock
- 41.4 FX: GA-grabbing door

41.2

- 42 3 FX: GA—grabbing doorknob
- 42 4 FX/balloon: MFKI-sound of Kuro's hand getting smashed
- FX: GA GA—fingers grabbing 43 1 edge of door
- 43.3 FX: GAKYAN—door being ripped off hinge
- FX: KWOOOO -- sound of the air 44.2 conditioner
- 46.6 FX: SU-placing hand on body
- 48 2 FX/balloon: WIIIN-sound of sliding doors opening
- FX: KO KA-sound of heels 48.3 on floor
- 48.4 FX: PI-hanging up cell phone
- 49.1 FX/balloon: GACHA—opening door

- 49.4 FX/balloon: PACHI—turning on
- 49.5 FX/balloon: PASA—hair falling down out of cap
- 50-51.1 FX: GURIN—head turning
- 50-51.2 FX: MUKU-getting-up sound
- 52.2.1 FX/balloon: DOSA—sound of doll falling over in the pyre
- 52.2.2 FX/small: PACHI-crackling flame
- 52.2.3 FX/small: PACHI—crackling flame
- 52.4 Hanako literally means flower child, although it don't have none o' them hippie connotations to it; in fact, it's a very traditional nametoo traditional, perhaps-these days just plain Hana would be considered more cool.
- 53.4 Eiji Otsuka's feelings about otaku are, shall we say, nuanced. On one hand, he depicted as lulzworthy Comiket being nerve-gassed in MPD-Psycho Vol. 4. On the other. he manages to suggest a little empathy with a weak and sad specimen as seen in this story. Or rather, is it not so much empathy for the departed, as a certain distaste for the attitude of Yuriri. who, after all, like many idols. prospers by making a cult of personality out of herself (as evidenced by all the merchandise in 44.1), but then gets outraged when she attracts cultists? Karatsu's attitude seems to be that anyone who wants to make their living as an idol has no business insulting their fans for sending tributes. The headlines seen here seem to suggest everyone became happier when Yuriri dropped her Lolita act in favor of a bad-girl image instead, trumpeting her "Transformation!" and "Sexy and Revealing Body!" on a new tour for her fans, with mutual affection.

Is it just the editor's douiin-corrupt brain, or are Makino and Sasaki making eves at each other? 'Cause otherwise, this could be, like, an early-eighties album cover. Actually. that would make it even more like an early-eighties album cover. The editor thinks the best part of Berlin's "Sex (I'm a . . .)" is when Terri Nunn says "I'm a bif" and John Crawford does that chuckle

55

60 4

- 58.3 FX: BAWOOOO-motorcycle sound
- 58.4.1 FX: OOO—wind/motorcycle sound
- 58.4.2 FX/balloon: KURURI-sound of head turning
- 59.1 FX: OOOO-wind/motorcycle sound
- 60.1 FX: BAWOOON-motorcycle sound
- Note the mechanical traffic director. designed for high-speed roads where it would be too dangerous for a human signaler to do the job (at least, when Numata's about). As mentioned way back in vol. 1's "Disiecta Membra." note for 94.2-3. Japan's construction sector is far larger and more active than Japan's actual construction needs. The reason for this, as you might guess. is to give as many people as many jobs as possible. Besides the jobs that involve actually building something or tearing it down, every construction site also creates employment for an outer ring of people (often student or part-time workers-even Keiichi Morisato did it once in Oh Mv Goddess!) whose job it is to direct foot or vehicular traffic around the site. About ten years ago, the editor was rounding a building under construction in Tokyo, where a bracket-shaped path of cones led

the pedestrian off the sidewalk, a few feet out onto the street away from the scaffolding, and then back onto the sidewalk again. There was a person to signal you as you entered the path, another as you made the first turn, another as you made the second turn, and then finally one to wave you out. All with those little lighted wands.On an American street construction site there might be a worker checking their text messages, but that's about it (at least one builder I saw on Burnside had an Operation: Mindcrime sticker on his hard hat-cool, but I was disappointed when I read Gore Vidal's Lincoln and found out that Portland's main drag was named for such a poor general).

- 60.5.1 FX: BAKYAN—sign breaking 60.5.2 FX/balloon: GOKIN—sound of
- car hitting signpost
- **60.6 FX/balloon: SHUU**—sound of steam escaping
- 62.2 These are, as you might guess, all forum postings about the Riding Head, although the name given it in Japanese is kubi dake raidaa. literally "Head-Only Rider." Kubidake can also mean "complete devotion," appropriate enough. as we shall see Kannana is the understandably shortened form of the highway officially known as the Tokvo-to keikaku douro kansen sengai rokan iodai nana-go sen, or "Line 7 of the major bypass for the Tokyo city building plan"... or something like that
- 62.5 FX: BAN—hitting-table sound
- 63.3 Note that there are supposedly already seventeen pages of archived postings about the Peeping Head available at

www.kubidakenozokima.jp.html (surprisingly, a nonexistent website). In panel 5, they're checking out the video on "YouTofu," a play on the definitely existing Japanese version of YouTube

- 63.5 FX/balloon: TSUUU KAKO sound of finger sliding down track pad then clicking
- 66.3 FX: PAN PAN-slapping feet
- 66.4 FX: BATAAN—slamming door. In the back are the Japanese versions of the Yuriri poster from 2nd Delivery, not to mention the "Go Ricefish!" banner from vol. 4, 1st Delivery. I like how they collect this stuff. It's kind of a pauper's version of the Batcave.
- 70.6 "Illill don't believe it! Thermoptic camouflage!" Note how at that moment in the movie (or manga) they can still see the Major as she disappears, but nobody thinks to actually shoot her. To paraphrase Dr. Evil, "No, no, I'm just going to stand here and watch as she gradually becomes completely invisible."
- 71.4 FX: KATA—standing-up sound
- 71.5 FX: BASA—spreading out fabric
- 71.6 FX: GATA—setting up projector
- 72.3 This "invisibility suit" really exists as depicted (and, just as depicted, is more like appearing transparent than invisible) and was first reported in world media in February of 2003, based on a demo version developed by Susumu Tachi and his team at Tokyo University. Dr. Tachi, who looks like a proper manga scientist, has his homepage at www.star.t.u-tokyo.ac. io/-tachi/.
- 73.4 FX/balloon: CHARAN dangling sound

- 74.4.1 FX: ZA—footstep
- 74.4.2 FX: ZA-footstep
- 74.4.3 FX: ZA-footstep
- 74.5 FX: GA—tripping sound
- **75.2 FX: SU**—reaching down
- 76.3 FX: DON—putting hand down on body
- 77.4 FX/balloon: KACHA—clatter of the zipper
- 77.5 FX: BABIIIII—zipper being pulled
   79.3 When I first saw the Riding/Peeping Head close-up on 65.1, I did think,

Hev . . . this any looks like Mamoru Oshiil But then, there's a lot of cats. who look like Mamoru Oshii-in Japan, anyway. I didn't expect it to actually be a reference to him (you have to look closely at his ID, but the guy's name is in fact Mamoru Oshii-the only difference from the film director being that different kanji are used to spell his first name. The kanji in Esuefu make it sound like the name of a (fictitious) urban prefecture, but it's a pun on SF. i.e., science fiction. I really want to see Oshii's latest. The Sky Crawlers. I'm a little concerned because, unlike most Oshii films, the protagonists are teenagers, and there's already more than enough anime where the protagonists are teenagers. It's not about putting the youth of today down. It's about a thirty-eight-yearold otaku, faithful follower of the scene since age eleven, requesting some equity. Shit, man, since they rebooted the movie series. James Bond is now supposed to be the same age as Daniel Craig-forty. If he can still do all that stuff with the help of CG, surely an anime character can do it with the help of Production I.G.

79.5 FX: MUNYU—cheeks being pulled

- 81.1 The morpho butterfly, native to Latin America, has ultrafine, iridescent scales whose structure has been studied for various applications, including thin-film optics, and, increasingly, photonic-crystal fibers. As for what that really means, I majored in history, so I'm inclined to echo Numata's response.
- 82.1 FX: GASHI—grasping-hand sound
- **82.2 FX/balloon: JIJI**—closing-zipper sound
- **82.3 FX/balloon: JI**—zipper closing
- 82.5.1 FX/balloon: GON GATAN hitting obstacles
- **82.5.2 FX/balloon: GASHAN**—knocking cart over
- 83.2 FX: NUBO—head appearing out of nowhere
- 84.2 FX/balloon: CHARA—danglingkey sound
- 85.3 FX/balloon: JIII—closing-zipper sound
- 85.4 FX: PIII PIII—reverse warning beeps
- 85.6.1 FX/top: DON—impact sound
- 85.6.2 FX/middle: GO—hitting wall on the way down
- 85.6.3 FX/bottom: GOKI—sound of a bone breaking
- **86.1 FX: DOSA**—sound of body hitting ground
- 87.3 FX: BAN—hitting table
- 89.1.1 FX/balloon: GATAN—pulling out drawer
- 89.1.2 FX/balloon: GARA GARA dumping out contents
- 89.4 This is vol. 1 of the original Oh! Invisible Man (in Japanese, Oh! tourneiningen), which, as you might guess from its appearance, was a 1980s manga series that ran in Kodansha's Monthly Shonen

Magazine (today, home of the Pumpkin Scissors manga) for eleven volumes Yasuhiro Nakanishi has revived it in recent vears, switching publishers to Shueisha, where the sequel Oh! Invisible Man 21 (21, after this oh-so-wonderful-thus-far century) ran in the biweekly Super Jump magazine for eight volumes (home of the immortal Golden Boy). When you have "Oh" beginning an exclamatory phrase, Japanese seem to like placing the exclamation point immediately after the exclamation itself, instead of at the end of the phrase. Thus you will often see in manga a foreigner being shown to say in English "Oh! My God," rather than "Oh My God!" Now, to the native English reader. that makes it look like the stress is being put on the "Oh!" which sounds a little unnatural, but the issue likely doesn't occur to the person reading in Japanese. Gombos sees in this the Japanese simply applying their own usage of exclamations at the beginning of a phrase to English (the original title of the manga Oh My Goddess! is Aa megami-sama, where the Aa is the exclamation), As usual, it's not like it was intended for native English readers to fret over. It's kind of like how you see people writing ninjas, applying English usage to Japanese (where there's no special plural spellings to words; whether it's one attacking you or a hundred, it's just ninia).

- 90.1 FX/balloon: GACHA—door opening
- 90.4.1 FX: DOSA—putting body down
- 90.4.2 FX/balloon: JI—starting to pull zipper
- 90.5 FX: JIPAAAAA—pulling zipper down

- 90.6 FX: IIII—zipper coming to a stop
- 91.3 FX: SU—disc floating out of hand
- 91.5 FX: GOSO—rummaging in pocket
- 92.1 FX: BASHUUUU—spraying sound
- 92.2 Of course no one, even in Japan, would be crazy enough to make a consumer product like this. Ha, ha, just kidding—it's real, of course. You can buy it at www.strap ya-world.com/products/10932.html. "Please don't spray directly to skin. It may cause burn wounds."
- 92.2.1 That was uncalled for I'm an American; now excuse me while I go buy something safe and sensible, like a Desert Eagle Mark XIX chambered for .50 Action Express.
- 92.3.1 FX: PISHI PISHI PISHI—sound of the suit's surface hardening
- 92.3.2 FX/balloon: PORO—dropping disc
- 93.1 FX/balloon: GA—grabbing disc
- 93.2 FX: BA—putting disc into coat
- 93.3 FX: BAAAAAA—spraying face
- 93.4 FX: DATATATA—running down stairs
- 93.5 FX: BAN—slamming door
- 94.1 FX: GYUGYUWOON—car speeding off
- 94.2 FX/balloon: PARIN—glass breaking
- 94.3.1 FX/balloon: DON—sound of something landing on car
- 94.3.2 FX: WOOOOO—car speeding away
- 94.6 FX: BAN—hand hitting windshield
- 95.2.1 FX/balloon: PAKI PAKI—suit starting to flake away
- 95.2.2 FX/balloon: PAKI—suit falling apart
- 95.3.1 FX/balloon: PAKI—suit falling apart

- 95.3.2 FX/balloon: PAKI—suit falling apart
- 99.1 FX/balloon: KAN KORON sound of sign clattering on the ground
- 99.2 FX/balloon: PATAN—broken sign falling to a stop
- 102 Oh, yeah, and have you ever wondered what's up with pages like this—and page 54, and similar pages in other volumes? 99.9% of the time, a manga comes out in Japan one chapter at a time in an anthology magazine, and only later gets collected to graphic novel (or not: if it remains uncollected, it's sometimes because no one liked it the first time, and sometimes because the material was unfinished or insufficient in length for a graphic novel—Kenii Tsuruta. Yoshiyuki Sadamoto, and Hiroaki Samura have all done great stuff for magazines that remains uncollected). Kurosagi runs in Kadokawa's Comic Charge biweekly magazine (or rather, it did, until the magazine's recent cancellation, but don't panic-it was Kurosagi's third home, and Kadokawa has promised to find it a fourth). But, being an anthology manga magazine, any given chapter of Kurosagi naturally has to be laid out in a particular issue in a way that takes into account all the other manga sharing that issue. Notice how "4th delivery" ends, and "5th delivery" begins. both on the left-side page. That was how they had to fit into their respective issues, but it means you have to add a "blank" page like 102 when you collect them to a graphic novel. Like most mangamagazines (and unlike most major-publisher U.S. comic books),

only a very small percentage of Comic Charge consisted of adsin a typical four-hundred-page issue there might be eight or nine interior pages (that is, not counting the outside or inside covers) of ads, and maybe five or six pages devoted to editorial matters (table of contents, reader giveaways, etc.)—meaning that it's over 95% actual manga content. You may be curious as to what the original Kurosagi-reader demographic was expected to buy. A survey of nine random issues of Comic Charge shows that for six of them. the inside-back-cover ad was taken out by a chain of circumcision clinics (recall Even a Monkey Can Draw Manga's report on the great phimosis debate). In the ad. a handsome male model tries to free his head from a black turtleneck pulled up to his nose, a struggle despite the help of two attractive women who are already hanging off each shoulder. Three issues out of the nine had backcover ads for the Merrell Jungle Moc (and a fourth had it on the inside front cover). Other ads to appear included the Nintendo DS test prep for the TOEIC (Test Of English for International Communication) twice: also twice, the DVD release of the film Walking My Life (original Japanese title: Zo-no senaka, "The Back of the Elephant"-English-subtitled trailer at www. shochikufilms com/movie/zou html), and ads for Suntory Bitter & Sharp beer and Black Boss coffee in a can

103.1 FX: MEEN MEEN MEEN JEEWA JEEWA—sound of cicadas

- 103.2 FX: MEEN MEEN MEENsound of cicadas
- 108.3 FX: FUSA-cloth being placed over face
- 108.4 FX/balloon: DON DON-banging on door
- 109.1 FX: GACHA-door opening
- 111.2 FX/balloon: KII KII—sound of squeaky wheels on a cart FX: PAKU PAKU-puppet mouth

112.1

- flapping FX: CHII CHII CHII-high-pitched, 112.2
- mosquito-like sounds
- 112.3 FX/balloon: KOSO—rustling under desk
- 112.4 FX: KACHA KACHA KACHA KACHA—pressing keys 112.5.1 FX: CHII CHII-high-pitched
- sounds 112.5.2FX/balloon: KACHA-pressing
- 112.5.3 FX/balloon: TATATA—tapping on kevs
- FX: CHII CHII CHIII-high-1126 pitched sounds
- Makino's jacket, bearing a cheerful 113.4 youth with an IV, says "Kizumono Kids," meaning "Injured Kids." It's kind of Junko Mizuno-ish, don't you think?
- 114 1 FX: CHIII CHII KIII KII-sounds
- 115.3 FX/balloon: CHARARAN CHARARA JA JA JAANring tone
- 116.1 FX: CHIRA—glancing back at Sasaki
- 116.2 FX: NIKO-smile
- 116.4 FX/balloon: PI-hanging up cell phone
- 120.5 FX/balloon: GASA-taking out a newspaper-wrapped object
- 122.2 FX: GASA—opening up paper

- 123.4 FX: DAN-slamming hand down 124.3 FX/balloon: KACHA-door openina
- 124.6 FX/balloon: BATAN-closing door
- 125.1 FX: KA KA—sound of cane on floor
- 126.2 FX/balloon: WIIIN—sound of motorized car mirror tracking Kikuchi
- 126.4 FX: NNNH-sound of power window being lowered
- 130.1 Folklorist Kunio Yanagita, of course, is an influence Eiji Otsuka has paid tribute to since the first volume. including making him a Sherlock Holmes-like detective in vol. 6.
- 131.3 FX: SU-placing hand on body
- 132.1 FX: KACHA—footstep
- 132.6 FX: POTATA POTA-sound of falling droplets
- 133.1 FX: GA-grabbing sound
- 133.3 FX/balloon: BURAN-hand going limp
- 133.4 FX/balloon: CHARARA CHARARAN JAJAJAAANring tone
- 134.1 FX: SUCHA—placing phone on ear
- 136.2 FX: TATATA TATA—tapping at kevs
- 137.3 The screen relates that Keisuke Matsuzawa was born and lives in the Setagava Ward of Tokyo (remember that Sasavama works for one of Tokyo's other wards. Shiniuku), went to Gakkan High, and attended Waseda University School of Law. with a stint at Tokyo Empire Bank after graduation. Waseda is often considered to be the second- or third-best university in Japan (battling for the rank with Keio)and Michael Gombos went there. in case you doubt you're in good hands with Dark Horse Manga.

- 138.2 FX: KA KA-sound of heels
- 139.4.1 FX/balloon: KACHI KACHI—jar rattling
- 139.4.2 FX/balloon: KACHI—jar rattling
- 139.4.3 FX/balloon: KACHI—jar rattling
- 139.5.1 FX/balloon: KACHI—jar rattling 139.5.2 FX/balloon: KACHI KACHI—jar
- rattling
- 139.5.3 FX/balloon: KACHI—jar rattling
- 141.3 Radar was invented in the years iust before WWII, but the war (understandably) greatly accelerated its development. Martin Favorite suggests that the critical issue in Japan's case seems to be that senior officers didn't grasp its importance until late in the war, and hence Japanese radar in 1945 remained as much as three vears behind America's, (which was also using its advanced radar offensively, to help guide its bombs). A dramatic illustration of this difference is in the fact that on December 7, 1941, the Japanese naval air task force approaching Pearl Harbor was actually picked up by U.S. Army radar on Oahu (but dismissed as a false alarm), vet the attackers themselves had no radar! You can see a picture of a surviving choongo at www.outdoor.geocities .ip/kotetsu0213/dsc02802.ipg. 142.2.1 FX/balloon: JARI JARI-sound
- of tires on gravel
- 142.2.2 FX/balloon: JARI—sound of tires on gravel
- 142.3 FX/balloon: KII—door creaking open
- 143.1 FX: DOZA—Kikuchi hitting gravel
- 144.1 FX: KOFAA—sound of the truck being opened
- 145.5 FX: PAAAN-slap
- 146.4 FX: SUKU-standing-up sound

- 146.5 FX/balloon: POTATA—sound of droplets
- 147.1 FX: DADADA—running sound
- **147.4 FX/balloon: TATATA**—running sound
- 148.2 FX: KO KA—footsteps
- 149.5.1 FX/balloon: KACHA—jar rattling 149.5.2 FX/balloon: KACHA—iar rattling
- 150.1.1 FX/balloon: KACHA-jar rattling
- 150.1.2 FX/balloon: KACHA—jar rattling
- 150.1.3 FX/balloon: KACHA—iar rattling
- 150.1.4 FX/balloon: KACHA—iar rattling
- 152.1 FX: BA-jumping in the way
- 152.2 FX: PETASHI PETARI—bare footsteps
- 152.4.1 FX/balloon: GASHAAN breaking glass
- 152.4.2 FX/balloon: PAN—popping-jar sound
- 152.4.3 FX/balloon: GASHO—muffled shattering sound
- 152.6 FX: PICHO—dripping sound
- 153.4.1 FX: BICHARI—wet squishing sound
- 153.4.2 FX: KUCHU—wet pressing sound
- 154.1 FX: ZAWA ZAWA ZAWA ZAWA—distant murmuring sound
- 154.2 FX: ZAWA ZAWA ZAWAWA ZAWA ZAWA ZAWA—murmuring sound
- 154.3 FX: ZAWA ZAWA ZAWA
  ZAWA—loud murmuring sound
- 155.1 FX: ZAWA ZAWA ZAWA
  ZAWA—loud murmuring sound
- 155.2 FX: WAAAAAAAAA—scream
- 157.1 FX/balloon: BURORORO—car driving away
- 157.2 FX/balloon: BERI—ripping duct tape off
- 158.2.1 FX/balloon: SA—taking out pendulum

- 158.2.2 FX/balloon: CHARAN—sound of dangling chain
- 158.3 FX: HYUN HYUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- 160.3 FX/balloons: KYAN KIN KIN sound of bouncing shell casing
- 164.1 This is the Shigeru Yoshida referred to in 119.5. Prime minister of Japan during most of the postwar U.S. occupation (1945-52). Yoshida laid the groundwork for the basic rules of Japanese policy ever since; concentrate on domestic economic development and leave defense to the United States In Modern Times conservative historian Paul Johnson compares Yoshida's role to that of Adenauer in Germany or de Gasperi in Italy; that is, a politician who can take credit for leading a former Axis power out of devastation and on the path to peace and prosperity. This seems fair enough, but Johnson also characterizes Yoshida as "a former diplomat and thus from the background closest to Anglo-Saxon traditions of democracy and the rule of law," whereas John Dower in Embracing Defeat views Yoshida as believing that "the Japanese people were not capable of genuine self-government"—the two views are not necessarily contradictory. The editor, by the way, thinks that because the actual America is full of both liberal and conservative people-and that's not likely to change anytime soon-it's a good idea to try to understand America by reading both conservative and liberal interpretations of its history. So, if you've read Howard Zinn's A People's History of the United States, try Paul Johnson's A History of the American People (the differences in phrasing between

the two titles are themselves interesting), and vice versa. Note that the present (at least, as of March 2009—his ratings are dropping fast) prime minister of Japan, the famously manga-loving Taro Aso, is Shigeru Yoshida's maternal grandson.

- 166.2 FX: DOSA—corpse falling down
- 167.2 FX/balloon: VWOON VWOON sound of cell phone vibrating
- 167.3 FX/balloon: CHA—placing phone on ear
- **168.2.1 FX/balloon: GASA**—moving through foliage
- 168.2.2 FX/balloon: GASA—moving through foliage
- **168.2.3 FX/balloon: GASA**—moving through foliage
- 168.3 FX/balloon: GASA—moving through foliage
- 169.3 FX/balloon: ZA ZA—digging sound
- 170.4 FX/balloon: PATAN—closing cell phone
- 172.3 FX/balloon: PASA—sound of newspaper landing on ground
- 175.5 FX/balloon: KOKU-nod
- 176.6 FX: ZURU—wet, dragging sound
- 177.4 FX/balloon: CHARARA CHAN CHARARA—ring tone
- 178.1.1 FX/balloon: CHIRARA JARARAN CHARA ZUN—ring tone
- 178.1.2 FX/balloon: PI—answering phone
- 178.4 FX/balloon: PI-hanging up
- 179.4 FX: PAKU PAKU—sound of puppet's mouth flapping
- 180.1 FX: SHIIIIN—sound of silence
- 181.4 FX: GARA—opening sliding door
- 183.1 FX: DADADA—kids running to Mumume-tan. A good reminder of the fact that many of the shows

otaku lavish their, er, affection upon were technically directed at children: famous magical-girl series of the '90s such as Sailor Moon and Cardcaptor Sakura ran in Nakayoshi magazine, a shoio monthly (since 1954!) intended for readers in juniorhigh and elementary school. But with Nakavoshi's circulation numbers having declined from 1.8 million in 1995 to 400.000 today, there is, of necessity, often more acceptance of the otaku element in marketing, with the perception that a contemporary magical-girl show such as Futari wa Pretty Cure (also a Nakavoshi title) is kept going in large part through otaku support (vide Kohta Hirano's plot to insert himself into the show in the back of Hellsing Vol. 7). The editor feels the idea that it's only otaku who sexualize this stuff is a little overstated; for example, it was quite possible to see a Sailor Moon routine at Japanese strip clubs in the mid-'90s, and they're not really an otaku thing. It's hard (uh-huhhuh-huh), you know, for me to properly express how much I like Hellsing. It's not so much conveying the intensity, as the proper tone. I'm not especially into vampires. Nazis, or the Alucard x Integra equation, so it's not like that. It's more like-in Howard Hibbett's The Floating World in Japanese Fiction, there's a woodcut reproduced from Eiima Kiseki's 1715 story "The Rake." where the rake, witnessing a dance at an inn. exclaims. "It's so delightful I can hardly bear it!" I'm that guy. By the way, in the same book, Hibbert shows a

scene from Saikaku's The Man Who Spent His Life in Love of a man peeping on a bathing woman, suggesting not much has changed in Japanese pop culture these last three hundred years.

- 183.2 "Kei-chan," is it? If you'll recall, her full name is Keiko Makino.
- 183.6 FX/balloon: NINI—smirk
- 187.5 FX: KAN KAN KAN—warning bells
- 188.1 FX: KAN KAN KAN KAN warning bells
- 188.2 FX: PWAAAN—train horn
- 190.5 FX/balloon: NIHI—smirk
- 191.5 The "Akashic Records" (from the Sanskrit akasha, "aether") refer to a supposed complete account of all human knowledge, past, present, and future, supposedly existing on another plane (also supposed to exist). The concept apparently arose in the nineteenth-century Theosophist movement and is very useful as an all-purpose plot device in fantasy and SF, sort of like orichalcum. Then again, it's possible that Kereellis is just fucking with us.
- 193.1 FX/balloons: HO HO HO jogging man exhaling
- 193.5 FX: ZAAA—sound of wind through the trees
- 197.3 FX: PYON PYON—jumping up and down in happiness
- 197.4 FX/balloon: CHU-kiss
- 198.3 FX/balloon: CHU-kiss
- 198.5 FX/balloon: KIIII—sound of brakes
- 198.6 FX: BIKU-twitch of fear
- 199.1 FX: GASA GASA—tromping through bushes
- 199.3 FX/balloons: BAN BURORORO door closing and car driving away

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#### STAFF E



Channeling [チャネリング]: 宇宙人と交信

STAFF E



Puppet [マペット]:宇宙人が憑依